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WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
Published Weekly
Vol. XIV, No. 701
April 2-8, 1954

Week in Headlines

International

Eisenhower promised U.S. would not start H-bomb war.
Churchill rebuffed Laborite bid for nonpartisan unity on H-bomb policy, charged Laborites abandoned 1943 pact that gave Britain veto over U.S. A-bomb use.
West proposed new UN talks on atomic control, disarmament.
Increased U.S. H-bomb output ordered after year's 3d Pacific test.
U.S. proposed Big 3 warning to Chinese Reds on Indo-China; French, British held off pending Geneva Conf.
NATO rebuked Marshall Juin for anti-EDC views.
UN debated Holy Land clashes.
Turkey-Pakistan treaty signed.
New U.S. aid budget presented.

United States

President asked in TV talk for calm approach to national problems, reported signs of business upturn.
McCarthy Subcom. picked counsel for Cohn-Army hearing; McCarthy got air time to denounce TV critic Murrow.
House rejected public housing.
Old ILA ended N.Y. strike after NLRB ordered new dock election.
Senate approved Alaska-Hawaii statehood bill.
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Toscanini retired from NBC.
Died: AF Gen. Hoyt S. Vandenberg, industrialist Pierre du Pont.

WORLD AFFAIRS

U.S. POLICY

Won't Use H-Bomb First
'Ike' Allays Nation's Fears

Pres. Eisenhower declared Apr. 5 that the hydrogen bomb was "not going to be used by our initiative" and that the threats of war, depression & Communist penetration in the U.S. had been exaggerated.

In an extemporaneous radio-TV address, the President predicted that "counterbalancing factors," among them the U.S.' great strength—military, economic, intellectual & especially spiritual—would prevail over these dangers. The Voice of America broadcast the speech to the Far East & Latin America and distributed kinescope recordings for TV use in 13 Western countries.

The President assured the world that "we are not going to start a war" and that strong "deterrents upon the men in the Kremlin" made it unlikely they would start one. The greatest of these deterrents, he said, was "the retaliation that would certainly be visited upon them if they were to attack any of our nations or any part of our vital interests aggressively and in order to conquer us."[1]

Hydrogen War Unlikely

"The H-bomb & the atomic age . . . are not in themselves a great threat to us," Pres. Eisenhower said. "The H-bomb is a threat to us only if a potential aggressor who also has the secrets of the H-bomb determines to use it against us." He conceded that the Russians "have these secrets" and "have exploded . . . such a bomb."[2]

But chances of Russia starting war were lessened, according to the President, by these "counteracting or counterbalancing factors":

1. The men in the Kremlin "love power." If they start war, they take "the great risk of losing that power." They remembered Mussolini, Hitler & Napoleon and knew that "when dictators overreach themselves and challenge the whole world, they are very likely" to be defeated.

2. The Russians knew that their satellites probably would desert them at the first opportunity and "could be, in a war of exhaustion, a very great source of weakness."

3. "They have, as compared to us, economic weaknesses, and after all, a strong economy is necessary if you are going to push through to victory a modern war."

But Pres. Eisenhower admitted that "there remains a possibility they might [start war] in a fit of madness or through miscalculation."

Other Dangers Minimized

The President told of similar "counterbalancing factors" against other threats to the U.S.:

Communist Penetration. The danger "does exist" but "has been greatly exaggerated as to numbers." The U.S. had "possibly some 25,000 doctrinal Communists"—about one in every 6,000 in the population—and "the FBI knows pretty well where they are." Most Govt. workers & teachers "are just as loyal" as "you & I." "Our greatest defense against [Communists] is the FBI," which "has been doing . . . a magnificent job."[3]

★ ★ ★

U.S.' Gravest Peril

Pres. Eisenhower, discussing threats against the U.S., said Apr. 5 that "underlying all of these dangers is . . . the threat . . . from without . . . imposed upon us by aggressive communism, the atheistic doctrine that believes in statism as against our conception of the dignity of man, his equality before the law; this is the struggle of the ages."

★ ★ ★

Investigative Abuse. "There can be very grave offenses committed against an innocent individual if he's falsely accused by someone having the immunity of Congressional membership. He can lose his job. He can have scars that will be lasting. But in the long run . . . America believes in & practices fair play & decency & justice. In this country, public opinion is the most powerful of all forces, and it will straighten this matter out wherever & whenever there is real violence done to our free rights."[4]

Losing Allies. "No nation in the world . . . has ever freely adopted communism in a vote of the people. . . . Every time Communists have taken over a country, even Russia, it has been done by a very small minority practicing violence, or through some slick method a political move has gotten control of the country, establishing . . . police control . . ."

"There is a growing understanding in the world of the decency of & the justice of the American position in opposing the slavery of any nation."

All U.S. aid was "based upon the theory of cooperation among all of us." "The one mistake we must never make is to think of our friends in the international world as being tools of ours. . . . The are *friends* of ours, and if they are not friends, they are useless to us."[5]

The UN authorized coalitions for peace, and "we believe that the interested nations should band together [everywhere in the world] and, in a cooperative spirit, maintain the freedom of those countries against any kind of Communist aggression."[6]

Depression. 3,700,000 Americans were jobless "as a result of our efforts to go from war to a peace economy." This figure "shows every sign now of leveling off." Employment exceeded 60 million aside from the 3½ million in the armed forces. Such

1—see pp. 97B2, 82B1 2—see p. 98E2 3—see p. 85E1 4—see pp. 92C-E1, 68B-F1 5—see pp. 90C1, 75D2 6—see p. 90G1 (Consult Index of this & previous volumes by name & subject for other background references)

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1943 Churchill-Roosevelt Atomic Agreement

Provisions of the secret atomic agreement signed by Franklin D. Roosevelt & Winston Churchill in Quebec Aug. 19, 1943:

"1. We will never use this agency against each other.

"2. We will not use it against 3d parties without each other's consent.

"3. We will not . . . communicate any [A-bomb] information . . . to 3d parties except by mutual consent.

"4. In view of the heavy burden of production falling upon the United States . . . the British Govt. recognizes that any postwar advantages of an industrial or commercial character shall be dealt with . . . on terms to be specified by the President of the United States to the Prime Minister of Great Britain. The Prime Minister expressly disclaims any interest in these industrial & commercial aspects beyond what may be considered by the President . . . to be fair & just & in harmony with the economic welfare of the world."

5. (A) A combined U.S.-British-Canadian "policy" committee[1] was to agree on each country's work programs, allocate scarce materials, apparatus & plant and settle disputes. "(B) There shall be complete interchange of information & ideas on all sections of the project between members of the policy committee & their immediate technical advisers. (C) In the field of scientific research & development there shall be full & effective interchange of information & ideas between those in the 2 countries engaged in the same sections of the field. (D) In the field of design, construction & operation of large-scale plants, interchange of information & ideas shall be regulated by such ad hoc arrangements as may, in each section of the field, appear to be necessary or desirable . . . subject to the approval of the policy committee."

peacetime employment "is very near to an all-time high."[2] "We have great insurance plans . . . against loss of jobs. We have farm programs to protect the farms against disaster." "The great savings of our people, near an all-time high," & "the great requirements of 160 million of good income" were "the kind of thing that gives employment and insures the productivity of our farms & factories."

"We have also a government that is ready to act whenever necessary . . . completely liberal in its relationship to people but . . . conservative when it deals with your money & your economy. Already there have been many measures taken to ease over & to accommodate this [war-to-peace] transition. . . . We have made loans easier . . . facilitated construction . . . reduced & are reducing" farm surpluses.

"We are trying to increase markets abroad[3], stimulating production, & so on, but there are many, many more plans in reserve ready to use."[4] They included "public construction, further lowering of taxes[5], increasing of money to spend in many ways." But "your government does not intend to go into any slam-bang emergency program unless it is necessary."[6]

'Ike' Bars Bigger H-Bomb

Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference Apr. 7 the U.S. did not intend to build bigger H-bombs than it already had because he knew of no military use for bombs more destructive. He said he had no fear of Russia making bigger bombs—for the same reason.

U.S. Delay Denied

The President said he never had heard of any delay in U.S. H-bomb development, as charged by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) Apr. 6.

McCarthy, in a filmed TV reply to accusations of CBS commentator Edward R. Murrow, digressed to ask whether "traitors in our Govt." were to blame for an "18-mo. deliberate delay" in "research on the hydrogen bomb" at a time when "our intelligence agencies were reporting . . . that the Russians were feverishly pushing their development of the hydrogen bomb." "Our nation may well die because of that . . . delay," he said.

Ex-Pres. Truman, who made the decision to develop the H-bomb, said in Kansas City, Mo. Apr. 7 that there had been "no delay." "The order was issued as soon as the scientists were ready," he declared.[7]

Chrmn. W. Sterling Cole (R., N.Y.) of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. said Apr. 7 that the question of initiating an all-out H-bomb project had been discussed for 4 months after the U.S. learned of the first Soviet A-bomb explosion but that there was nothing sinister in this.[8]

Cole revealed that Truman had ordered the project started despite contrary advice of a majority of Atomic Energy Comm. members & a general advisory committee of scientists. The H-bomb was opposed for such reasons as: (a) doubt that it could be made; (b) fear that it would divert the U.S. from its A-bomb program; (c) it was "morally repugnant"; (d) its high cost. Cole himself had opposed the project and had accused Truman of usurping Congressional authority, disregarding authoritative advice & "muffing" a chance to lead in ending "the mad race" toward "greater weapons of destruction."[9] Ex-State Secy. Dean Acheson had backed Truman.

3d U.S. Blast in Pacific

The AEC announced Apr. 7 that a 3d test in the U.S.' current series had been "successfully carried out" at the Pacific proving area Apr. 6. But the AEC refused to tell whether a hydrogen device was involved.[10]

1—see Vol. V, p. 244C 2—p. 101F1 3—99G2 4—70C1 5—101C3, 83F2 6—101C1 7—X, 33C 8—98E2 9—X, 34F 10—98B2 11—99E1 12—III, 267G 13—VI, 237F 14—VI, 19N; V, 357L

British Debate Atom Policy

British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill said during Parliamentary debate on atomic policy Apr. 5 that U.S. H-bomb tests "increase the chances of world peace more than the chances of world war." "I shall not ask" the U.S. to stop them, he declared.[11]

He then provoked a storm of Labor Party denunciation & cries of "Withdraw!" by charging that Clement R. Attlee's postwar Labor Govt. had abandoned Britain's right to a veto over U.S. use of atomic weapons.

This veto right was granted in a secret agreement signed by Churchill & the late U.S. Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt in Quebec Aug. 19, 1943.[12] Churchill, with Pres. Eisenhower's consent, made the agreement public [see box] during the debate.

Churchill Urged Using Pact

Churchill said that instead of discarding the agreement, Attlee should have "confronted" the U.S. with it in 1946 to keep Congress from passing the McMahon Act. This bill restricted U.S. exchange of atomic information and thereby denied data to Britain. Churchill said he had showed the agreement to the late Sen. Brien McMahon (D., Conn.) 2 years ago and that the latter told him: "If I had seen this agreement, there would have been no McMahon Act."[13]

Churchill said he repeatedly had urged Attlee to make the agreement public while the latter was Prime Minister. Churchill himself, "as a private person," had "hesitated" to disclose it, he said, especially after Pres. Truman "strongly appealed to me not to."

Churchill conceded that it could be argued that he had "abandoned all rights to the control of industrial & commercial nuclear power" and that Attlee's "Socialist Govt. regained these rights in return for sacrifices in the share of" military control.[14]

Attlee on Agreement

Attlee, trembling with rage, denied abandoning any agreements. "We carried them out," he declared, "until unfortunately the Senate passed the McMahon Act, which prevented them from being carried out." He said he had no "reason to suspect that the U.S. Govt., with a bill affecting the agreement like this, had not informed their own supporters."

Ex-Labor Forgn. Secy. Herbert Morrison said Attlee would have "broken faith" if he had taken Churchill's implied advice to make the pact public without U.S. consent.

The British press overwhelmingly backed Labor in censuring Churchill for using a grave policy issue as a

FACTS ON FILE is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 516 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y. (MUrray Hill 2-5523-4). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $55 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1941—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1954 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; C. M. Schwartz, Business Manager.

springboard for a political attack on the Opposition—especially after Attlee had opened the debate with a nonpartisan appeal for unity in the face the H-bomb's threat to "civilization." Most Conservative MPs remained glumly silent during Churchill's attack on the Socialists.

(Ex-Pres. Truman said in Kansas City Apr. 6 that the 1943 pact was still in effect and that he had renewed it with Attlee & the late Canadian Prime Min. King in 1945.[1] This contradicted statements of White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty & Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper [R., Ia.] Apr. 5 & 6 that it was no longer in force. Hickenlooper, ex-chairman of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com., said that on his demand, the agreement had been canceled by mutual consent in Jan. 1948.)

3-Power Meeting Urged

The Parliamentary debate had been launched to discuss a Labor proposal, introduced Apr. 1, urging the Govt. to arrange a meeting of Churchill, Pres. Eisenhower & Soviet Premier Georgi M. Malenkov to seek agreement on H-bomb control, reduction of armaments and "strengthening of collective peace through organization."

Churchill said Apr. 5 that "with the Geneva Conf. pending at the end of this month, we could hardly pick a more ill-chosen moment" for such a meeting. Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden promised that the Govt. would do its best to arrange such talks if it was allowed to pick its own time, and Commons approved this plan.[2]

(Churchill revealed Apr. 6 that the U. S. had let RAF planes gather data on the H-bomb tests Mar. 1 & 27 by making flights in the vicinity of both blasts. Britain had given the U. S. similar opportunities during its nuclear tests in Australia.[3] The British Forgn. Office announced the same day that the U. S. had asked for & had received British permission before dropping atomic bombs on Japan during World War II.)

West Calls UN Arms Talks

The U. S., Britain & France asked Apr. 3 for an "early meeting" of the UN Disarmament Comm. to start work on proposals for international arms curbs. The move was approved by Soviet delegate Andrei Y. Vishinsky. (Dr. T. F. Tsiang of Natl. China, April president of the commission, announced Apr. 5 that the body would meet in New York Apr. 9.) The West urged action under a Nov. 1953 Gen. Assembly resolution recommending that a Disarmament Comm. subcommittee of "powers principally involved" "seek in private an acceptable solution."[4]

(The Soviet Govt. newspaper *Izvestia* proposed Apr. 6 an agreement outlawing mass-destruction weapons. It also urged agreement by the U.S., Britain, France, Red China & the USSR on "security for the Far East"

Cobalt Bomb 'Proved'

H-bomb tests made "certain" that "the most dreaded weapon of all—the cobalt bomb—also can be successfully built," William L. Laurence wrote in the *N.Y. Times* Apr. 7. The process: encase an H-Bomb in a shell of cobalt instead of steel. Bombardment by neutrons (released in great quantities during an H-bomb explosion when nuclei of tritium & deuterium are fused) would convert the vaporized cobalt into radioactive matter giving off gamma rays 320 times more powerful than those yielded by radium, and retaining 50% strength 5 years later. A cobalt bomb containing a ton of deuterium might inject enough radioactive dust into the air to destroy most life in an area 1,500 mi. by 3,000.[5]

—"assured" by "normalization of relations among all the countries of Asia." Indian Prime Min. Nehru proposed Apr. 2 that all nations with atomic & hydrogen weapons negotiate a "standstill agreement" banning further nuclear tests while the UN worked on efforts to outlaw atomic weapons entirely. Premier Ali Sastroamidjojo of Indonesia indorsed Nehru's proposal Apr. 4.)[6]

INDO-CHINA

U.S. for Warning Red China

U. S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles was reported Apr. 5-6 to have proposed that his nation's allies join with the U. S. in warning Communist China against further aggression in Indo-China or anywhere else in Southeast Asia. The suggestion was made to diplomatic representatives of Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines & Thailand during extended discussions in Washington.[7]

British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden was reported Apr. 7 to have replied that no action should be taken until after the forthcoming Geneva Conf. on Far Eastern problems. The French Cabinet met in Paris Apr. 7 and was reported to have decided not to reply until after the Geneva Conf.

Dulles Hints at Retaliation

Dulles told the U. S. House Forgn. Affairs Com. Apr. 5 that Red China's aid to the Viet Minh rebels in Indo-China was "coming awfully close" to the kind of agression he had indicated might result in retaliation "not confined to Indo-China." But he made it clear that "the only thing I am talking about now is united action." So far, he said, he would "deprecate action of the U. S. alone" but could "not rule it out" entirely.

Dulles showed the committee a U.S. intelligence report charging that Chinese Reds had been identified in combat in Indo-China. According to the report: (a) Chinese Communist Gen. Li Chen-hou & many other Red Chinese advisers were stationed at the Viet Minh's Dienbienphu hq.; (b) Chinese were operating 37-mm. anti-aircraft guns shooting down French planes; (c) about half the 1,000 supply trucks supporting the Red attack on Dienbienphu "arrived since Mar. 1, all driven by Chinese Army personnel."[8]

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) Apr. 6 precipitated a U.S. Senate debate in which Senators of both parties agreed that the U.S. should demand a "clear-cut statement from all other free nations" about action they were willing to take in Indo-China.

Dienbienphu Holds

Viet Minh attacks within a mile of the center of Dienbienphu let up Apr. 4 after 3 days of intense fighting. The rebels were reported to be regrouping. Defenses of Hanoi, 180 mi. to the east, were ordered strengthened Apr. 7 in fear of a new Red attempt to drive to that city.[9]

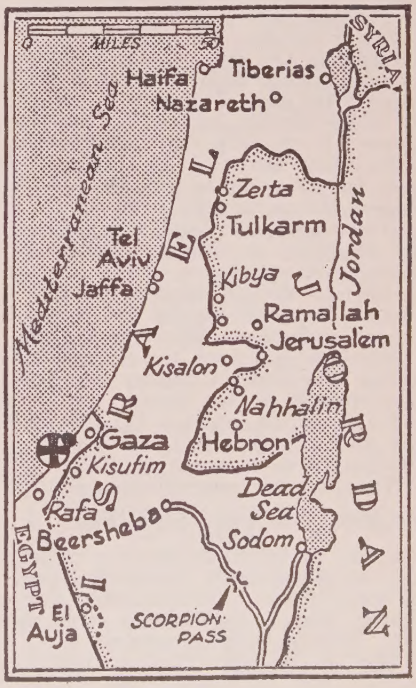
OTHER WORLD NEWS

UN Studies Mid-East Tension

The UN Security Council reopened its discussion of Middle Eastern tension Apr. 8 as Israeli-Arab clashes increased. Israel, Egypt & Jordan all had reported border incidents to the UN Mixed Armistice Comm. during the preceding week.

The session was called Apr. 5 by Soviet Dep. Forgn. Min. Andrei Y. Vishinsky, Council president for April, to consider Israeli & Lebanese charges. Lebanon, acting for Jordan, complained Apr. 1 against Israel over the Mar. 29 raid on Nahhalin (see map).[10] Israel accused Jordan Apr. 5 of having repudiated the UN truce agreement.

Israeli Amb.-to-UN Abba Eban contended Apr. 7 that the Israeli-Jordanian truce machinery had suffered "a complete organic breakdown." He



Israel charged Apr. 6 that Egyptian patrol wounded 2 soldiers near Kisufim (cross). (*N.Y. Times* map)

1—see Vol. V, p. 363H 2—see p. 65E3 3—Vol. XIII, 356B2 4—p. 49C1 5—39D1 6—99E1 7—97B1 8—97D2 9—98D1 10—99D3

said recent Soviet vetoes of Security Council resolutions criticizing Arab states indicated that the Council could take only actions "congenial to Arab opinion."[1]

Eban told newsmen: since 1949 Arab raiders had killed 500 Israelis; Jordan's Arab Legion & Natl. Guard had killed or wounded 39, abducted 28 since Nov. 24. He said Israelis were becoming less willing "to suffer . . . without response." UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld said Mar. 25 he had given up efforts to arrange direct high-level Israel-Jordan peace talks because Jordan insisted that the Armistice Comm. was the only "appropriate" channel for negotiations.[2]

NATO Censures Juin

The NATO Council in Paris said Apr. 6 that statements by Marshal Alphonse-Pierre Juin of France, NATO ground forces commander, opposing the EDC pact in its present form violated "explicit" NATO policy applicable to "all NATO commanders." (Juin had said Apr. 3 he would quit NATO if assured that a French general would succeed him.)[3]

De Gaulle Scores U.S.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, defending Juin's anti-EDC views Apr. 7, accused the U.S. of "interference" in French affairs. He said the U.S. (1) pushed other nations into a "close-quarter fight against Communist armies" while contributing only "matériel & money" for "long-range" defense, (2) refused to send troops to Indo-China but wanted to "decide how that battle is carried on" & (3) tried to monopolize "the privilege of sending the top commander to lead" anti-Red armies.

De Gaulle said the EDC pact would incite a "state of permanent revolt" in France, make it dependent on the U.S. for defense, undermine French sovereignty and even "dissolve France by merging her with vanquished Germany." He advised France to assert its independence, become a "nuclear power" & mediate the U.S.-Russian Cold War. He said he discounted American threats to cut off aid to France if it rejected the EDC.[4]

(Demonstrators identified mainly as de Gaullists & Communists interrupted a ceremony in Paris Apr. 4 [honoring French troops in Indo-China] to shout insults at Premier Laniel & Defense Min. Pleven over Juin's dismissal from the French Supreme War Council. Pleven was handled roughly by the crowd.)

(Luxembourg became the 4th nation to ratify the EDC pact when its Parliament voted approval, 46-4, Apr. 7. The dissenters were Communists.)[5]

Turkey, Pakistan Sign Pact

Turkey & Pakistan signed a mutual defense & economic cooperation pact in Karachi Apr. 2 and invited neighboring states, particularly Iran & Iraq, to join their alliance.

The 2 largest Moslem nations agreed to set up a joint defense system against an "unprovoked attack" upon either, to supply each other with arms & to exchange information for mutual economic advantage. The treaty was automatically renewable every 5 years unless either party gave one-yr. notice of termination.

The U.S. said the pact would bolster the free world's defenses. India & Russia opposed the alliance and Egypt assailed it as a "conspiracy" to lure the Arab states into the Western defense network. (The 8 Arab League nations, including Iraq, reassured one another Apr. 1 in the League's Political Com. in Cairo that they had no intention of joining Western-sponsored defense pacts or military aid agreements.)[6]

$3½ Billion U.S. Aid Planned

The Eisenhower Admin. asked Congress Apr. 6 for $3.497 billion for foreign aid in fiscal 1955, a drop of $1 billion from 1954 & more than $2.5 billion less than in 1953.

The proposed 1955 program nearly ended economic aid to Europe, shifted emphasis to Asia and slightly increased technical aid funds.[7] Largest single item was $1.133 billion for Indo-China ($800 million allocated through France for direct aid to French Union troops, $300 million for military equipment, $21,485,000 for economic aid, the rest for technical assistance).

Breakdown that Forgn. Operations Dir. Stassen gave the House Forgn. Affairs Com.: Far East & Pacific area—$1,768,900,000; Europe—$947,700,000 (mostly military aid); Near East, Africa, So. Asia—$569,100,000; Latin America—$47 million; non-regional programs—$165 million. In types of aid, the program included: mutual defense—$1.58 billion; direct forces support—$945 million; mutual defense support—$223,400,000; technical cooperation—$131,600,000; development—$306,400,000; relief & rehabilitation—$241,300,000; other programs—$70 million.[8]

UN Unit Ousts Pro-Reds

The UN Economic & Social Council voted 9-5 Apr. 6 in New York to end the consultative status of the Women's Intl. Democratic Federation. The U.S. charged that the group was Communist-dominated and had slandered the UN.[12]

The federation claimed to represent 140 million women in 66 countries. Russia, Czechoslovakia, India, Egypt & Yugoslavia opposed the ouster. Pakistan, Argentina, France & Belgium abstained.

(The WIDF's UN observer, Mrs. Dora W. Grace of Britain, was among 3 "non-governmental" delegates to the current ECOSOC session [begun Mar. 30] admitted to the U.S. on restricted-movement visas. Others limited to a 70-block mid-Manhattan area: Alexander Malcolm Dixon of Britain, World Fed. of Dem. Youth representative; Jan Dessau of France, World Fed. of Trade Unions. WFTU observer Iraj Eskandary of Iran was barred by the U.S. because of his "notorious record.")[9]

Red China Equality Denied

The U.S. State Dept. & British Forgn. Office rejected Apr. 1 a Soviet contention that the U.S. had agreed to give Communist China equal status with the Big 4 at the Geneva Conf. The U.S. cited a verbatim report of the Berlin Big 4 Forgn. Ministers meeting showing that State Secy. Dulles stated repeatedly the U.S. would accord Red China no diplomatic "honor."[10]

(The U.S. agreed Apr. 6 to make Chinese, English, French & Russian official languages of the Geneva Conf. Russia agreed Apr. 5 that there should be a UN secretariat for the conference and costs should be shared by all participants.)

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

McCARTHY

Probe Counsel Replaced

Samuel P. Sears, 58, Boston lawyer, was chosen Apr. 1 as special counsel for the Senate investigation of the exchange of accusations between Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) & the Army. But he resigned Apr. 6 after his impartiality was challenged. The Senate Investigations Subcom. gave the job Apr. 7 to Ray H. Jenkins, 57, of Knoxville, Tenn.

Samuel P. Sears (left), who withdrew as Senate counsel for Cohn-Army probe, & Army counsel Joseph N. Welch. (Wide World photos)

Meantime Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson Apr. 2 appointed Joseph Nye Welch, 63, of Boston, a friend of Sears, to handle the Army's case.

(All 3 attorneys were Republicans.)

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R., S.D.), temporary subcommittee chairman, revealed Apr. 6 that the subcommittee had sought Judge Harold R. Medina as counsel but that the Supreme Court had opposed the idea unanimously.

The choice of Jenkins was proposed by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.), a subcommittee member. Jenkins said he had "no record publicly or otherwise" on McCarthy "or what has come to be called McCarthyism."

(Mundt said Mar. 28 that neither McCarthy nor Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens were "principal disputants" but appeared "primarily as defenders of personnel working under them"—a stand taken by McCarthy.)[11]

Sears Statements Questioned

A controversy over Sears developed within hours after his appointment

1—see p. 99F3 2—83A3 3—99C2 4—Vol. XIII, 417E1, 58H 5—p. 82B2 6—107F1, 90G1 7—44E3 8—75E3 9—Vol. XIII, pp. 274E2, 256C3 10—p. 97D3 11—92E1 12—75C-D1

was announced. It was revealed that although Sears had told the subcommittee that he had not expressed himself "publicly or privately" on "McCarthy or McCarthyism," he had been backing McCarthy & his methods publicly for at least 18 months.

Sears had said Nov. 9, 1952 that he had tried to start a campaign fund for McCarthy that year and that he thought McCarthy "has done a great job and . . . will continue to do so." He lauded "McCarthyism" in public debate Nov. 24, 1953 and defended McCarthy in a speech Jan. 31, 1954.

It was also reported that Sears had sought the job as subcommittee counsel—although subcommittee members had insisted that they wanted no job-seekers since this was a case of the "job seeking the man."

Sen. John L. McClellan (Ark.), ranking subcommittee Democrat, said Apr. 5 that Sears, in failing to tell of his support of McCarthy, was "not as candid . . . as I would have liked . . ."

Sears, announcing his resignation, said Apr. 6 he was "completely satisfied in my own mind" that he could "conduct the inquiry objectively, impartially & in fairness to all." But, he said, "the test is not whether I am biased; it is whether I am believed to be unbiased."

McCarthy Vs. Murrow

McCarthy charged in a film telecast Apr. 6 that CBS commentator Edward R. Murrow, "as far back as 20 years ago, was engaged in propaganda for Communist causes." The film was broadcast on Murrow's own *See It Now* program. Murrow had offered McCarthy this opportunity to reply to a Mar. 9 program in which Murrow had accused McCarthy of habitual use of half-truths and of "repeatedly" stepping over "the line between investigating & persecuting."

McCarthy said that Murrow, "by his own admission," was once a member of the Industrial Workers of the World. Murrow called this false.

McCarthy had started his counter-attack against Murrow by charging on Fulton Lewis Jr.'s radio program Mar. 11 that: (a) Murrow, as an ex-official of the Institute for Intl. Education, had been an "American adviser to [a] Communist propaganda school"; (b) Murrow was "not telling the truth" when he said McCarthy had falsified the record in asserting that the Amer. Civil Liberties Union was on the Atty. General's list of subversive organizations. McCarthy then quoted a report of the Calif. State Un-American Activities Com. that the ACLU was "a Communist-front or transmission belt organization."

(An ACLU statement said Mar. 12 that neither the Atty. General nor any Govt. agency ever had cited it as subversive and that the California charge was "totally false.")

Murrow said Mar. 12 that when he was assistant director of the IIE in 1935, it had planned a summer school at Moscow U (& in several other foreign centers) but that Russia had canceled the school.

Telephone calls to the radio & TV stations after the various broadcasts showed overwhelming support of Murrow against McCarthy, CBS reported.

Pres. Eisenhower, asked to comment, told reporters Apr. 7 that he regarded Murrow as a friend.

(The CIO Newspaper Guild of New York Apr. 6 chose Murrow for its annual Page One Award in Public Affairs, citing him for "distinguished contributions to the adult & responsible use of broadcasting as a major medium of information & enlightenment.")

CONGRESS

Admin. Loses on Housing

The House rejected Pres. Eisenhower's public housing program Apr. 2 by 211-176 (150 R. & 61 D. opposed, 51 R., 124 D. & 1 ind. for). But a bill containing most other features of the Admin.'s omnibus housing bill (HR7839 & S2938) was passed by 352-36.

The President was refused his request for authority to contract with local housing agencies for construction of 35,000 public housing units a year in the next 4 years. The House also eliminated provisions allowing him to raise interest rates for new GI home loans & other Govt.-insured mortgages.[1]

The House-approved bill: authorized lower down payments, longer maturities & higher ceilings on Govt.-insured FHA mortgages; made existing houses as eligible as new houses for Govt. insurance; authorized insurance of "open-end" mortgages to permit a home owner to extend his mortgage for repairs & alterations; expanded present authority for slum clearance & urban rehabilitation under city-wide plans approved by the federal housing commissioner; authorized experimental no-down-payment, 40-yr. loans on cheap homes (top price: $7,600) to urban families displaced by slum clearance projects; replaced the present Fed. Natl. Mortgage Assn. with a limited agency whose business would be taken over eventually by private capital.

The House also adopted without dissent an amendment by Rep. John W. McCormack (D., Mass.) requiring loyalty oaths from owners of homes having Govt.-insured mortgages & occupants of public housing units.

Joint Statehood Bill Passed

The Senate voted 57-28 Apr. 1 to grant statehood simultaneously to Hawaii & Alaska. The vote on the combined bill (S49 & S50): 33 R., 23 D. & 1 ind. for; 9 R. & 19 D. against. The Eisenhower Admin. had favored statehood for Hawaii only, but the President indicated Apr. 7 he might approve statehood for the more populous half of Alaska. Senate majority leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) supported the combined bill. (In the House, the Hawaiian bill [HR3575] previously had been passed and the Alaskan bill [HR2982] was pending.)

Before its final vote, the Senate rejected substitutes granting both territories commonwealth status.[2]

●

Attv. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. asked Congress in his annual report Apr. 4 to permit a death sentence for peacetime spying (present maximum penalty; 20 years in jail). He also urged removal of the 30-year limit on jail terms for wartime espionage, now an alternative to a death sentence.[3]

GENERAL

Mitchell Shuns 2 Candidates

James Roosevelt & Rep. Robert L. Condon were denied support by Dem. Natl. Chrmn. Stephen E. Mitchell Apr. 4 as candidates for Congress in California. Mitchell wrote Paul Ziffren of Los Angeles, a Dem. Natl. Committeeman: Roosevelt (candidate for nomination in the 26th Dist., Los Angeles) should stand aside until his estranged wife's charges of misconduct against him were resolved in court.[4] Condon, of Walnut Creek (northern Calif.), should not seek re-election until he "disposed" of charges under which he was ruled a "security risk" by the Atomic Energy Comm. last year. (He was barred from witnessing A-bomb tests, remained under AEC "restraint" despite denial of the charges under oath. Mitchell said Condon had been unable to "find & face his accusers & their charges.")[5]

Mitchell held that a man's "innocence or guilt should not be the burden of the Democratic Party" and that the Natl. Com. should not give financial aid to Roosevelt & Condon under present circumstances. The 2 candidates, entered in June 8 primaries & supported by local party leaders in their districts, refused to withdraw from their races.

N.Y. Dock Strike Halted

The old Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. called off Apr. 2 its strike in New York, begun as a wildcat walkout Mar. 5 for a new contract at higher wages. The Natl. Labor Relations Board, in a decision Apr. 1, had invalidated the old ILA's victory over the AFL's new union in a representation election last December. The NLRB ordered a 2d election (date to be set in 30 davs) and barred the old ILA from the ballot unless it ended its strike "forthwith."[6]

●

Deputy Budget Dir. Rowland R. Hughes, 58, ex-vice pres. of the Natl. City Bank of New York, was named by Pres. Eisenhower Apr. 6 to succeed Joseph M. Dodge, 63, as Budget Director Apr. 15. Dodge resigned to resume chairmanship of the Detroit Bank.[7] . . . **Comptroller Gen. Lindsay Carter Warren's** retirement Apr. 30 was approved by Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 31. (Warren, 64, was to receive his full $17,500-a-yr. salary for life because of retirement for ill health although he completed only 13½ yrs. of his 15-yr. term.)[8] . . . **Charles A. Lindbergh**, 52, was sworn in as an AF Reserve brigadier general Apr. 7. The Senate approved Pres. Eisenhower's recommendation of the commission Apr. 6 and Lindbergh was named to a board to choose the site of the new AF Academy. (He resigned as a Reserve colonel in 1941 after Pres. Roosevelt called him a "copperhead" for supporting the America First anti-war campaign. He was a civilian consultant on warplane design during World War II.)[9]

1—see p. 29F2 2—85G2 3—Vol. XIII, 212D 4—pp. 77B2, 72E2 5—37E2 6—101B2 7—XIII, 265C1, 4E 8—XIII, 349A3 9—104F3

FOREIGN

Britain. A 1954-55 budget totaling £4,523,000,000 ($12,664,400,000) was presented in Commons Apr. 6 by Chancellor of the Exchequer Richard A. Butler. He said it called for Britons to "carry on as before" with no important changes in budget policy. Principal allocations: £1,668,000,000 ($4,670,400,000) for defense (including $238 million in U.S. aid), £1.327 billion ($3,715,600,000) for social services, £337 million ($943 million) for food & farm subsidies. Revenues were estimated at £4.537 billion, leaving a budget surplus of £14 million ($39.2 million). Butler reproted Mar. 31 a 1953-54 surplus of $262,185,481 on ordinary expenditures but a $797,522,457 deficit when capital expenditures (mostly housing loans) were included.[1] . . . Queen Elizabeth II & Prince Philip, en route to Ceylon from Australia, visited the Cocos Islands Apr. 5.[2]

Burma reported Apr. 5 that the last Natl. Chinese stronghold on its territory was captured Apr. 2 and that Thai artillery fired on the Chinese when they fled into Thailand.[3] . . . **Canadian** Finance Min. Douglas C. Abbott reported Apr. 5 a $10 million budget surplus for 1953-54 ($4,400,100,000 in revenues, $4.39 billion spent.) He introduced in Parliament Apr. 6 a $4.46 billion budget for 1954-55 allowing for a $4 million surplus after a $33 million-a-year cut in excise taxes. Canada raised its first-class postal rate on inter-city letters Apr. 1 to 5¢. Japan & Canada signed a most-favored-nation trade treaty Mar. 31 in Ottawa.[4]

French Natl. Assembly Apr. 1 passed a 1.11 trillion-franc ($3.219 billion) defense budget for 1954 with 242 billion francs alloted to the Indo-Chinese war (48 billion less than last year due to increased U.S. aid). An education budget of 234,934,000,000 francs ($671,240,000) was passed Apr. 3. A new income tax reduction law passed Mar. 30 exempted 10% of every person's income from the gross on which taxes would be figured.[5] . . . **India** announced Apr. 5 it had sent notes to France & Portugal protesting measures in the enclaves of Pondicherry (French) & Goa (Portuguese) against agitating for transfer of the areas to India.[6] . . . **Outer Mongolian** Premier U. Tse Den Bal's resignation as Communist Party leader in favor of his CP deputy, Damba, was reported by Moscow Apr. 6.[7]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentine Gen. Confed. of Economics, an employers' organization formed to conduct industrywide dealings with labor, announced its opposition Apr. 4 to Gen. Confed. of Labor demands for a general wage increase. (Pres. Juan D. Perón said Mar. 23 the Govt. would stop interfering in labor-management wage negotiations. The GCE, supported by a 0.1% levy on each industry's capital investments, and a Gen. Confed. of Professionals were established by law Jan. 8.)[8] . . . **British Guianan** ex-Prime Min. Cheddi Jagan was arrested in Georgetown Apr. 3 for violating an order not to leave the city. He was freed, then rearrested Apr. 5 on charges of taking part in an illegal meeting with leftist People's Progressive Party aides. His wife Janet was arrested Apr. 4 for taking part in an illegal parade.[9]

Mexican Govt. dismissed more than 100 immigration inspectors Apr. 1 for demanding bribes from foreigners seeking to enter Mexico.[10] . . . **Nicaragua** was placed under martial law Apr. 5 after national guardsmen had discovered a plot by revolutionaries to ambush & assassinate Pres. Anastasio Somoza Apr. 3 near Managua.[11] . . . **Peruvian** APRA leader Victor Raul Haya de la Torre arrived in Mexico Apr. 7 as an exile.[12]

ECONOMICS

Fed. Deposit Insurance Corp. reported Apr. 4 that assets of all FDIC-insured commercial & mutual savings banks in the U.S. totaled $211 billion (deposits $193 billion) Dec. 31, a 3% increase over the previous year. Totals for 13,432 insured commercial banks: assets $191 billion; deposits $175 billion; loan volume $67 billion (commercial & industrial loans declined $500 million to $27 billion, farm loans gained 28% to $5 billion, consumer installment loans gained 19% to $10 billion, real estate loans gained 6% to $17 billion).[13] . . . **Agri. Dept.** announced Apr. 8 that it would sell 170 million bu. of surplus 1948-49 corn at not less than 20¢ a bu. below the local 1953 support price for No. 3 yellow corn. The Dept. said the corn would deteriorate if not sold.[14] . . . **Supreme Court** voted 4-3 Apr. 5 against a proposed merger of the Florida East Coast & Atlantic Coast Line railroads. It ruled that the merger plan proposed by the ICC was being forced on Florida East Coast illegally.

Ford led Chevrolet in cars produced (369,620 to 358,769) & new cars registered (173,311 to 171,664) in the Jan.-Feb.-Mar. quarter, R. L. Polk & Co. reported Apr. 2. Buick, with 131,775 cars produced, displaced Plymouth (99,573) in 3d place. Ford Motors produced 553,104 cars & trucks (172,676 more than in same 1953 period), Gen. Motors produced 887,556 (off 20,675), Chrysler 206,689 (off about 160,000).[15]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Arturo Toscanini, 87 Mar. 25, resigned in New York Apr. 4 as conductor of the NBC Symphony Orchestra, which he had led since it was formed for him in 1937. He indicated he would retire after 68 years as a conductor.[16]

Atomic energy developments: U.S. AEC biologist J. S. Butts told the Joint Congressional Com. on Atomic Energy Apr. 1 that tests on potatoes & onions indicated a way to preserve food indefinitely without refrigeration. Vegetables were subjected to enough radiation to kill bacteria without harming them as food. . . . The AEC announced contracts Apr. 6 with the Amer. Machine & Foundry, Babcock & Wilcox and Bendix Aviation companies to join in research on peacetime uses of atomic energy.[17] . . . An atomic battery of flashlight size using radioactive tritium as initial source of power was demonstrated in Boston Mar. 31 by Tracerlab, Inc.[18] . . . British Atomic Energy Dept. announced Apr. 1 it now led the U.S. in production of radioactive isotopes and had sold 12,159 to domestic & foreign industrial users last year for $700,000.[19]

Medical notes: A report Aug. 5 that the Salk anti-polio vaccine "may be a killer" was denied by the U.S. Public Health Service, Natl. Foundtn. for Infantile Paralysis & Dr. Jonas E. Salk of Pittsburgh. Salk said each batch of vaccine was tested 9 times against content of live virus before use.[20] . . . Dr. R. G. Bunge of Iowa U. reported Apr. 5 on 3 births (first such on record) of babies whose mothers were given artificial insemination with stored frozen semen.[21]

Radio-TV "give-away" programs were ruled legal by an 8-0 vote of the U.S. Supreme Court Apr. 5 provided contestants were not required to buy or pay something to participate.[22] . . . **Walt Disney** signed a contract Apr. 4 to produce at least 26 one-hour TV films a year, using both cartoons & live action, for the Amer. Bdcstg. Co. . . . **BBC** announced Apr. 6 it had bought *Amos 'n' Andy* and *Range Rider* TV film series in the U.S. for

U.S. TREASURY STATEMENT

	Mar.	Mar. 1953	July 1953-Mar. 1954	July 1952-Mar. 1953
Net deposits	$12,259,778,306	$11,042,060,179	$52,598,164,973	$52,636,550,481
Net withdrawals	$6,231,335,042	$6,969,643,960	$53,520,820,195	$55,420,589,951
Military	$3,510,767,110	$3,686,794,539	$31,088,394,635	$32,079,515,109
Forgn. aid programs	$437,976,531	$682,079,042	$3,626,409,253	$4,082,858,458
Veterans	$358,973,135	$357,915,831	$3,111,638,936	$3,209,701,540
Int. on pub. debt	$562,905,051	$526,138,435	$3,260,816,267	$3,190,026,763
Decrease in debt	$4,546,170,670	$3,098,928,373		
Increase in debt			$4,164,306,830	$5,379,603,169

Gross public debt & guaranteed obligations $270,312,455,205 (including $269,756,502,965 subject to $275 billion statutory limitation); year ago $264,536,057,727.
Gold reserve $21,965,245,722; last year $22,562,414,373.
Treasury cash balance $6,354,530,464.87; year ago $6,908,220,317.80.

1—see p. 105B2 2—38F3 3—86A2 4—105A3 5—105C3 6—Vol. XIII, 199C 7—XII, 187H-J 8—XIII, 430B2 9—106G2 10—102D1 11—XII, 147H 12—94C1 13—94F2 14—102F1 15—102D2 16—X, 324C 17—79C1 18—31D1 19—18D3 20—87C1 21—XIII, 359A2 22—XIII, 55C

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Apr. 3

FINANCE:

U.S. Treasury—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,965	*$21,964	*$22,563
Currency circulation	*$29,701	*$29,632	*$29,754
Fed. Reserve System—	**Mar. 31**	**Mar. 24**	**Apr. 1, 1953**
Reserves	*$21,278.078	*$21,282.027	*$21,367.236
U.S. securities	*$24,632.337	*$24,705.337	*$23,806.116
Rediscounts	*$146.864	*$348.519	*$465.064
Note circulation	*$25,486.575	*$25,443.494	*$25,563.004
Reserve ratio	46.0%	45.7%	46.4%
Banks—	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$22,821	*$22,939	*$23,337
N.Y. bank clearings	$10,195,927,282	$10,500,409,551	$9,570,759,991
England note circulation	*£1,576.905	*£1,565.756	*£1,509.965
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	10,785,430	9,167,404	9,825,630
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	154.76	152.85	150.96
Bond sales	$15,689,300	$16,797,000	$14,293,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	101.45	101.50	97.31
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	135,407	139,185	171,736
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,452,150	6,461,150	6,482,050
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]6,750,000	6,940,000	8,238,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	*8,491	*8,572	*8,074.521
Carloadings (cars)	[b]601,426	609,959	715,337
	Feb.	**Jan.**	**Feb. 1953**
Steel output (tons)	7,083,237	7,951,486	8,932,779
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.76½	$2.72⅞	$2.66½
Corn (bu.)	$1.81½	$1.83⅛	$1.82½
Cotton (lb.)	$ .352	$ .352	$ .338
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$24.33	$24.17	$44.25
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$7.42	$7.34	$6.32
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]110.9	110.8	109.8
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]100	95	112
Failures (Mar. 25)‡	277	243	188
LABOR:	**Mar.**	**Feb.**	**Mar. 1953**
Employed (Census Bur.)	60,100,000	60,051,000	61,460,000
Jobless (Census Bur.)	3,725,000	3,621,000	1,674,000
Strike Data (BLS)—	**Feb.**	**Jan.**	**Jan. 1953**
Stoppages started	200	250	350
Workers involved	50,000	80,000	120,000
Stoppages in effect	350	400	550
Workers involved	100,000	150,000	200,000
Man-days idleness	750,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Mar. 24 [b]Mar. 27 [c]Mar. 20 [d]Mar. 30

COMPANY EARNINGS

	Net Income		Per Share	
	1953	**1952**	**1953**	**1952**
Diamond Alkali Co.	5,939,189	5,461,820	2.39	2.18
Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.	[a]18,586,305	§10,792,285	15.46	8.99
Dresser Industries, Inc.	[b]5,124,310	§5,766,596	3.80	4.28
Duke Power Co.	13,645,363	10,500,440	3.11	2.51
Duquesne Light Co.	15,309,554	14,041,399	2.22	2.10
Electric Auto-Lite Co.	*10,567,391	9,789,494	6.73	6.55
Electric Bond & Share Co.	7,264,211	5,542,700	1.38	1.06
Erie R.R.	12,581,603	13,223,521	4.31	4.57
Ex-Cell-O Corp.	[a]6,000,281	§5,738,117	7.76	7.42
M. A. Hanna Co.	31,554,287	13,242,232	4.27	4.17
Harbison-Walker Refractories	6,091,714	6,648,636	4.30	4.84
Hercules Powder Co.	11,680,854	11,218,120	4.20	4.03
Hershey Chocolate Corp.	9,908,547	9,647,234	3.92	3.81
Hilton Hotels Corp.	*6,417,374	4,521,415	3.94	2.74
Household Finance Corp.	15,766,006	13,702,948	4.70	4.16
Houston Lighting & Power Co.	10,311,738	8,846,537	1.99	1.78
Houston Oil Co. of Texas	6,709,844	6,344,057	5.05	4.81
Hudson Bay Min. & Smltg. Co.	11,456,023	14,799,273	4.15	5.37
Ideal Cement	7,725,077	7,581,233	4.70	4.63
Illinois Bell Telephone	32,515,060	25,850,662	8.15	7.58
Illinois Central R.R.	*26,369,081	23,203,516	18.59	16.26
Illinois Power Co.	9,423,997	8,712,051	2.75	2.89
Imperial Oil Co., Ltd.	*48,000,000	41,196,499	1.61	1.38
Imperial Tobacco of Canada	7,533,026	6,880,258	.71	.62
Indiana & Mich. Electric Co.	*8,608,384	7,328,306	.....	.....
Indianapolis Power & Light	5,720,553	5,343,227	3.19	2.97
Industrial Acceptance Corp.	6,969,476	4,997,281	6.30	5.17
Industrial Rayon Corp.	8,633,700	8,918,343	4.68	4.83
Ingersoll-Rand Co.	21,626,987	20,392,563	10.69	10.08
Inland Steel Co.	*33,867,184	23,755,218	6.90	4.85
Natl. Supply Co.	9,780,801	9,559,231	6.36	6.20
New England Tel. & Tel. Co.	19,177,410	16,854,848	7.50	7.25
N.J. Bell Telephone	16,564,610	16,139,899	.....	.....
N.Y. Central R.R.	34,002,039	24,716,337	5.27	3.82
N.Y., Chicago & St. Louis R.R.	*17,866,796	18,802,703	7.70	8.16
N.Y., New Haven & Hart. R.R.	5,045,451	6,080,147	[p]12.16	[p]15.45
N.Y. State Electric & Gas	9,053,537	7,477,155	2.54	2.38
J. J. Newberry Co.	5,670,615	5,423,171	3.48	3.32
Newmont Mining Corp.	8,622,536	9,690,203	3.24	3.65
Newport News Shipbldg. & Dry Dock Co.	5,215,867	3,937,792	6.52	4.92
Niagara Mohawk Power Co.	26,343,395	23,131,877	2.03	1.92
Noranda Mines, Ltd.	10,697,082	12,209,722	4.78	5.45
Norfolk & Western Ry.	*27,626,544	28,149,344	4.75	4.85
Pennsylvania Electric Co.	10,456,553	8,177,529	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Power & Light	17,840,848	15,035,717	2.94	2.42
Pennsylvania R.R. (& subs.)	44,573,803	42,439,951	3.39	3.22
Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co.	10,875,764	9,586,172	9.72	8.57
Sinclair Oil Corp.	68,061,006	86,475,303	5.53	7.08
Skelly Oil Co.	31,276,785	28,032,692	5.44	4.87

*Preliminary §1952 period [a]Yr. Nov. 30 [p]Preferred shares

showing in Britain. . . . **Penny Edwards**, 25, announced Apr. 2 in Hollywood her retirement as a film actress to devote her time to religious work as a 7th-Day Adventist.[1] . . . **Aaron Copland's** first full-length opera, *The Tender Land*, was premiered Apr. 1 by the NYC Opera Co. (City Center).[2] . . . **Soviet** bid for purchase of U.S. motion pictures (suspended since World War II) was made Apr. 6 by Gregori Alexandrov, chief Soviet delegate to the Cannes Intl. Film Festival, in a talk with Marc Spiegel, Motion Picture Assn. of Amer. mgr. in Europe.[3]

NEW BOOKS

Clown. By Emmett Kelly, with F. Beverly Kelley. Autobiography of Ringling circus clown. Mar. 31. (Prentice-Hall, 271 pp., $3.95)†

McCarthy and His Enemies: The Record & its Meaning. By William F. Buckley Jr. & L. Brent Bozell. Justification of McCarthy's methods on grounds that he protects national security. Mar. 30. (Regnery, 413 pp., $5)†

The Measure of the Man. By Joseph Wood Krutch. Defense of man's free will & his moral responsibility. Apr. 5. (Bobbs-Merrill, 261 pp., $3.50)†

Minutes of the Last Meeting. By Gene Fowler. Part-biography, part-reminiscent account of Sadakichi Hartmann, Japanese-German critic, writer & fabulous liar. Apr. 2. (Viking, 277 pp., $3.75)†

A Seed Upon the Wind. By William Michelfelder. First novel about alcoholic doctor who discovers one cannot love God without loving man. Apr. 7. (Bobbs-Merrill, 320 pp., $3.50)*

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

King of Hearts. Comedy by Jean Kerr & Eleanor Brooke about egotistical comic strip artist. Directed by Walter F. Kerr (N.Y. Herald Tribune critic, husband of co-author). Presented by Elaine Perry. With Donald Cook, Jackie Cooper, Cloris Leachman, David Lewis, Hilda Haynes, Darryl Richard, Rex Thompson. Apr. 1 at Lyceum. (2-4-1)§

Closed

The Burning Glass Mar. 27 (28 performances).
Kind Sir Mar. 27 (165 performances).
Me and Juliet Apr. 3 (358 performances).
The Prescott Proposals Apr. 3 (125 perf.).

*Fiction †Non-fiction §First figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable [see p. 6B3]. 1—see Vol. XIII, 336E3 2—XIII, 400A3 3—p. 103B2 4—XIII, 438F1, 430C3; X, 214N

OBITUARIES

Sir Herbert Brown Ames, 90, Canadian financier, ex-MP, League of Nations financial director 1919-26; Mar. 31 in Montreal.

Dr. A. Joseph Armstrong, 81, ex-Baylor U. prof. who founded Armstrong-Browning Library at Baylor (containing works & belongings of poets Robt. & Eliz. Browning); Mar. 31 in Waco, Tex.

Miles Collier, 40, Florida realtor; Apr. 4 in West Palm Beach.

Prof. Claude Delvincourt, 64, director of Paris Conservatory of Music; Apr. 5 in auto accident near Grossetto, Italy.

Pierre Samuel du Pont, 84, pres. 1915-19, chrmn. 1919-40 of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; Apr. 5 in Wilmington, Del.

Du Pont was honorary chrmn. of du Pont Co. since 1940. Great-grandson of Eleuthere Irenee du Pont, founder of family powder mills in 1802. Joined with cousins T. Coleman & Alfred I. du Pont in reorganizing firm in 1902 to prevent its sale. Led company during production of 1.5 billion lb. of explosives for World War I, subsequent expansion for output of other chemicals & synthetics (nylon, cellophane, 1,000 other products). Anti-Prohibition leader, supported Dems. Alfred E. Smith & F. D. Roosevelt for Presidency 1928 & 1932, turned anti-New Deal 1936 & helped organize Amer. Liberty League. Gave millions to schools & highways in Del.-Pa. area, other philanthropies. Had no children.[4]

John Linwood (Tiger Jack) Fox, 47, a leading lightheavyweight boxer 1932-49; Apr. 6 in Spokane, Wash.

William Walter (Pudge) Heffelfinger, 86, Yale All-American football hero (a guard) 1889-91, later a shoe mfr. & county commissioner in Minneapolis; Apr. 2 in Blessing, Tex.

Leigh Mitchell Hodges, 77, *Philadelphia Bulletin* columnist, essayist & poet, co-founder of TB Christmas Seal drive; Apr. 4 in Wooster, O.

Dr. Ludwig Jekels, 87, psychiatrist, pupil of Freud; Apr. 3 in New York.

Sen. J. Walter Jones (Lib.), 75, ex-Premier of Prince Edward Island; Mar. 31 in Ottawa.

Sam Keener, 66, machinery mfr. known for globecircling sales trips & elaborate gold-braided uniform he wore abroad; Apr. 2 in Salem, O.

Mario Korbel, 72, sculptor; Mar. 31 in New York.

Jacquin Leonard (Jack) Lait, 71, *N.Y. Mirror* ed. since 1936, ex-Chicago Hearst newsman, playwright (*Help Wanted*), scenarist, author (*Big House, Beast of the City, Broadway Melody*, others—including *Confidential* series with columnist Lee Mortimer on N.Y., Chicago, U.S.A.); Apr. 1 in Beverly Hills, Calif. of circulatory ailment. (*Mirror* successor named Apr. 5: Glenn Neville, ex-exec. editor.)

Charles H. Le Bosquet, 51, of Britain, Dir. of Documents Control & Chief Editor of UN; Apr. 3 in New York.

Dr. Fritz London, 54, Duke U. chemical physicist noted for research on construction of atom, low temperature physics; Mar. 30, Durham, N.C.

Frederick Lonsdale, 73, British playwright (*The Last of Mrs. Cheyney,* over 20 others); Apr. 4, London.

Crown Princess Martha of Norway (Swedish-born Princess Martha Sofia Lovisa Dagmar Thyra), 53, wife of Norwegian Crown Prince Olaf; Apr. 5 in Oslo of liver ailment.

Dr. Israel I. Mattuck, 70, leader of English Liberal Jewish Movement; Apr. 4 in London.

Antonio Modarelli, conductor of Charleston (W. Va.) Symphony, ex-conductor of Pittsburgh, Wheeling symphonies; Apr. 1, Charleston.

William Pickens, 73, Negro educator & author, field secy. NAACP 1920-42; Apr. 6 aboard *Mauretania* cruising off Kingston, Jamaica.

Mrs. Charles Earle Raven, 82, married Mar. 24 in Boston to Canon Raven, 68, Queen Elizabeth II's senior chaplain; widow of Boston financier-philanthropist John F. Moors; Apr. 5 in Lyme Regis, Eng. of heart attack.

Thomas Evans Riddle, 107, Confederate War veteran, one of 5 surviving veterans of U.S. Civil War; Apr. 2 in Austin, Tex.[1]

Ernest Vajda, 67, playwright, scenarist; Apr. 3, Woodland Hills, Calif.

Gen. Hoyt Sanford Vandenberg, 55, USAF Chief of Staff 1948-53; Apr. 2 in Washington of cancer.

Vandenberg was born Jan. 24, 1899 in Milwaukee, raised in Lowell, Mass.; son of bookbinder Wm. C. Vandenberg, nephew of late Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg (R., Mich.). Entered Army AF after graduation from West Point 1923. Flew as actor Richard Arlen's double for crash scene in movie "Wings" 1927. Served during World War II as N.W. African Strategic AF chief of staff, chief of U.S. air mission in Moscow, 9th AF comdr. in Europe. Central Intelligence Agency Director in 1946. AAF dep. comdr. & air staff chief, then AF Vice Chief of Staff 1947. Fought for larger AF budget & 143-group force while Chief of Staff during both Truman & Eisenhower Admins. Buried Apr. 5 in Arlington (Va.) Natl. Cemetery.[2]

SPORTS

Winners

Boxing. Carl (Bobo) Olson, 25, 159½ lb., of San Francisco retained the world middleweight title Apr. 2 in Chicago by outpointing welterweight champion Kid Gavilan, 28, 155 lb., of Camaguey, Cuba in 15 rounds. Olson received $116,830 and Gavilan $83,450 from total receipts of $434,320 (record receipts for a non-heavyweight title indoor fight.)[3]

Golf. Greensboro (N.C.) open Apr. 5: won by Doug Ford, 31, of Kiamesha Lake, N.Y., for $2,000. . . . Carrollton (Ga.) women's open Apr. 4: won by Louise Suggs of Atlanta, for $875.

Swimming. U.S. AAU men's indoor championships in New Haven, Conn. Apr. 1-3: Ford Konno, 20, of Ohio State won 3 titles (1,500-meter, 220-yd. & 440-yd. freestyles) and set a world record of 4 min. 26.7 sec. for 400 meters. The New Haven Swim Club won the team title.[4]

Tennis. Titlists in the Puerto Rican invitation tourney in San Juan Apr. 4: singles—Art Larsen of San Leandro, Calif. & Shirley Fry of Akron, O.; doubles—Gardnar Mulloy of Miami & Hugh Stewart of Los Angeles; mixed doubles—Miss Fry & Mulloy.[4]

Track. World records set at the Texas Relays in Austin Apr. 2-3: Kansas, 2-mi. relay in 7 min. 34.1 sec., sprint medley in 3 min. 20.2 sec.; Texas, 440-yd. relay in 40.8 sec. Texas led the unofficial team totals.[5] . . . Southern Relays in Birmingham, Ala. Apr. 3: Loyola & Cornell tied for first place in unofficial team totals.

Wrestling. U.S. Senior AAU tourney in San Diego Apr. 4: team title won by Tulsa YMCA; 191-lb. title retained by Dale Thomas of Mich. State; unlimited weight title retained by William Kerslake of Cleveland.[6]

Others. Oxford crew defeated Cambridge by 5 lengths Apr. 3 in their 100th annual rowing race on the Thames River. . . . Penn State retained the NCAA gymnastics title Apr. 3 in Champaign, Ill. . . . England defeated Scotland, 4-2, Apr. 3 to win the British intl. soccer championship. . . . Long Island scored 11-8 over Ramapo for the U.S. 12-goal polo title Apr. 4 in N.Y.

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Capt. C. E. Loughlin, commander of U.S. Navy Submarine Squadron 3 in the Pacific, was chosen Apr. 5 to replace Capt. Ian C. Eddy as athletics director at the Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md. . . . **Howie Dallmar,** 32, Penn basketball & baseball coach, was named Apr. 2 to succeed Rob Burnett as head basketball coach at Stanford. . . . **Art Ross,** 68, announced his retirement as general manager of the Boston Bruins (Natl. Hockey League) Apr. 1. . . . **Raymond (Bear) Wolf,** 49, resigned as Tulane football coach Apr. 1 to become assistant to the president of Texas Christian U. May 1. Backfield coach Andy Pilney, 41, was chosen to succeed him.

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters

14 children were burned to death Mar. 31 when fire destroyed a frame annex to the Cleveland Hill elementary school in Cheektowaga, N.Y., a Buffalo suburb. . . . Fire originating from a leaky gas main destroyed part of the "Little Chicago" slum district of Pusan, S. Korea Apr. 3, causing an estimated 40 deaths & 100 injuries and leaving 3,700 persons homeless. . . . 31 passengers were killed & 40 injured Mar. 31 when a shipment of explosives blew up on a train near New Delhi, India. . . . Col. William H. Councill, 42, AF jet speed flyer, was reported missing Apr. 5 after taking off from Farmingdale, N.Y. in a T-33 jet trainer en route to Langley AF Base, Va.

Crime News

Seizure in San Francisco of a quantity of heroin smuggled from Red China & valued in "millions" of dollars was reported Apr. 5 by U.S. Narcotics Comm. Harry J. Anslinger. 8 persons were arrested. Anslinger charged that Judah Isaac Ezra, 62, ex-San Franciscan, had distributed the drugs from his gambling emporium in Hong Kong.[7] . . . A roundup of scores of persons involved in an alleged $24 million-a-year smuggling ring (merchandise & currency) was carried out Apr. 4 in West Germany & France, U.S. Army Hq. in Heidelberg announced.[8] . . . Harold John Adonis, 45, former exec. clerk in the N.J. Governor's office, received a 5-yr. federal prison sentence in Newark Apr. 2 for evasion of about $12,000 in income taxes for 1948.[9] . . . A recommendation that death sentences of Wesley Robert Wells & James Francis Silva be commuted to life imprisonment without eligibility for parole was made Mar. 30 by the California Supreme Court. Gov. Goodwin Knight accepted the recommendation. Wells had been condemned for attacking a San Quentin prison guard, Silva for the stabbing of a fellow prisoner. (Neither victim was killed). Columnist Walter Winchell had waged a campaign for commutation of Wells' sentence.

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Speed records for trans-U.S. flights: (For jet planes) a Navy Grumman F-9F Cougar (one of 3 in a group flight) piloted by Lt. Comdr. Francis X. Brady, 33, of Virginia Beach, Va. flew from San Diego to Brooklyn (2,438 mi.) Apr. 1 in 3 hr. 45 min. 30 sec. The flight was favored by strong tail winds. . . . (For piston-engined planes) Joe De Bona, 41, of Beverly Hills, Calif. flew an F-51 Mustang from Los Angeles to New York (2,467 mi.) Mar. 31 in 4 hr. 24 min. 17 sec.[10]

Gen. Milton Wylie Arnold (AF ret.), 45, Air Transport Assn. vice pres., sued Pres. George M. Bunker, 46, of Glenn L. Martin Aircraft in Washington Apr. 6 for $1,000,000 damages for alleged alienation of affections of Arnold's ex-wife, Sally. She divorced Arnold Feb. 17 in Coral Gables, Fla. and married Bunker Feb. 21.

Married: Barbara Dempsey, 18 daughter of ex-boxing champion Jack Dempsey & Hannah Williams, to James McMillan, 20, law student; Apr. 5 in Los Angeles.

Divorced: Actress Zsa Zsa Gabor from actor George Sanders; interlocutory decree granted Apr. 1 in Los Angeles.[11] . . . Actress-dancer Leslie Caron by George A. Hormel 2d, pianist & member of family owning Hormel meat-packing firm; Mar. 31 in Los Angeles.

1—see p. 56G3 2—Vol. XIII, 215M-N; VIII, 138H 3—XIII, 388E1, 325F1 4—p. 104D1 5—104E1 6—104F1 7—80E2, 56E2 8—3E1 9—88F2 10—8G3; Vol. IX, 296L 11—XIII, 440F3